### EUROPE.

THE ROMAN REVOLUTION.

THE FRENCH FLEET ORDERED TO SAIL.

PARIS, Oct. 18 .- It is reported that the fleet of transports and ironclads at Toulon has already received orders to sail for Rome, but the actual departure of the expedition has not yet

NAPOLEON DEMANDS THE OBSERVANCE OF THE CONVENTION OF SEPTEMBER.

Midnight.-Napoleon has made an imperative demand upon the Italian Government for the strict observance on the part of Italy of the Convention of September. The expedition of Toulon is equipped and ready to sail to the relief of Rome, and only waits for the reply of Italy, which is hourly expected, to the demand of the Emperor. It is believed that the Italian Government will yield.

REPORED ESCAPE OF GARIBALDI FROM CAPRERA -THE GARBALDIANS IN POSSESSION OF THE RAILWAY FROM OSTIA TO ROME.

LONDON, Oct. 18-Midnight.-The following dispatch has been received from Florence direct, dated to-night:

"It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi has again escaped from Caprera, and that he left the island on board of an American ship. The Garibaldians have appeared in the western district, between Rome and the sea. They have taken possession of the railway running between the City of Rome and the the seaport of Ostia, and torn up the rails, preventing all communication. It is still believed here (Florence) that the Governments of Italy and France have a perfect understanding wifh each other, and are really acting together in the treatment of the Roman ques-

FLORENCE, Oct. 18.—Reënforcements of volunteers, recruited in France and Spain, for the defense of the Pope, have arrived in the City of Rome. When last heard from, Gen. Menotti Garibaldi, with a considerable force under his rommand, had succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Rome, and was still advancing. ATTITUDE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT—DIS-COVERY OF THE PLAN FOR AN INSURRECTION

Afternoon.-The troops of King Victor Emmanuel are still guarding the frontier of the States of the Church, and prevent all persons who have the appearance of belonging to the Garibaldian organization from crossing the boundary line. It is reported that the plan for an insurrection within the walls of Rome has been exposed, and that the leaders have been discovered, arrested, and thrown into prison.

DINNER TO THE CABINET. LONDON, Oct. 18 .- A dinner was given at Manches ter last evening to the Ministry, at which Earl Derby, Lord Stanley, and nearly all the members of the Cabinet were present. In reply to the usual sentiment in honor of the Administration, the Premier rose and made a speech, in which he defended the action of his Government on the quest form, and refuted some of the attacks which had been made upon the Representation of the People's Bill. Lord Stanley, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in response to a highly complimentary toast, also addressed the company. He spoke of the disturbed condition of Europe, but declared that, notwithstanding the threatening appearance of affairs, he still entertained hopes that peace would be preserved. While reviewing, in the course of his remarks, the present relations of Great Britain with foreign powers, he alluded to the controversy between his Government and that of the United States in regard to the claims for indemnity arising out of the late war in that country. This controversy, he said, still remained open, but England had all along dealt with America in a friendly temper in this discussion, and time was already soothing the irritation which might have arisen on

either side of the Atlantic. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut yesterday received and entertained the Lords of the Admiralty on board the flagship Franklin at Portsmouth.

ARREST OF A MERCHANT.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18-Evening.-Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Sons, whose failure was recently announced, was arrested, and upon examination has been held for trial on the charge of defrauding the National Bank of Liverpool of ten thousand

FRANCE. THE CHANTILLY RACES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.-The Autumn Races at Chantilly commenced yesterday. The prize of the Prince of Condé was won by Lady Henrietta. Alabama was the winner of the Chateau Lafitte prize, and the well-known horse Nemea took the Fay premium. These were the principal events of the day.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO WASHINGTON. COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.-Capt. F. E. de Bille, late Secretary of the Danish Legation at Paris, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark to the United States of

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 18—Noon.—The steamship Germania, of the Hamburg American line, which recently put in here with her serew broke, will probably sail for New-York on Saturday.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, Oct. 18—Noon.—Consols for money, 94;-United States Five-Twenty bonds, 68, ex-coupon: Illinois Central Railway shares, 77; Eric Railway shares, 44; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 21;-Afternoon.—Consols have declined to 93; Five-Twen-ties stronger at 68; Illinois Central, 77; Eric Rail-way, 45

way, 45.
Evening—Consols closed at 93% for money; American Securities closed firmer at the following rates: United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 68%; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77%; Eric Railway shares, 45%; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 21%.
FRANKFORY, Oct. 18—Noon.—United States Five-Twenties, for the issue of 1862, 74.
Evening—United States bonds closed at 73% for the issue of 1862.

Evening—United States bonds closed at 79½ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool., Oct. 18—Noon.—Cotton firm: the estimated sales to-day are 12,000 bales; Middling Uplands, \$\frac{1}{2}\$d, Middling Orieans, \$\frac{3}{2}\$d, the sales of the week foot up 95,000 bales, of which 23,000 bales were for export and 6,000 bales on speculation; the stock in port is 718,000 bales, of which 123,000 are American. Corn, 47/9 per quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 17/ per cental for White California, and 14/10 for Red Western. Barley nominal at 5/6 \$\psi\$ 60 is for American. Osts, 3/10 \$\psi\$ 45 is for American. Peas, \$\frac{1}{2}\$/ \$\psi\$ 45 is for Canadian. Beef, \$122/6 \$\psi\$ 304 is for extra prime Meas Pork; 7/1 \$\psi\$ 200 is for prime City Mess. Bacon, \$\psi\$ 6 \$\psi\$ cwt. for Middling American. Rosin, 8/6 \$\psi\$ cwt. for Common American, sand 12/ for Medium. Tallow, \$\psi\$ 9 cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27/ \$\psi\$ cwt. for American. Persoleum—Spirits, 1/2 \$\psi\$ gallon, and Standard White 1/54.

Afternoon.—Cotton—There is increased activity in business, and the market is firmer; but no advance in

ox, Oct. 18 Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar,

dard. Other articles unchanged.
ANTWERP, Oct. 18—Evening.—The Petroleum market closed heavy at 53 francs per bbl. for Standard White.

THE ITALIAN JOURNALS ON GARIBALDI'S ARREST - RUMORS OF FRENCH INTERVENTION -- RATAZZI'S POLICY-GARIBALDI'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ALESSANDRIA - MENOTTI GARIBALDI-PROCLAMATION TO THE ROMANS.

FLORENCE, Sept. 30, 1867. Your usual correspondent has gone to Caprera, to the fountam-head of those events which for some days have kept Italy in great agitation. He will write you from that place. In the meantime, I write you in his stead from Florence, in order that your accounts of curcent events in Italy may not be interrupted.

The journals of the four regular parties into which Italy s divided still discuss carnestly the arrest of Garabaldi in a legal and political point of view. The four parties are known by the names of their respective heads -Ratazzi, Ricasoli, Minghetti, and Crispi. This grave question, which will soon be debated in Parlialose it, and gives those out of power hopes of gaining it. The Riforma only, Crispi's paper, maintains that the 45th plability of the Deputy if he is not taken in flagrante de licto, was openly violated. Because Garibaldi having re peatedly declared that he would not march on Rome until was in open rebellion; because not being at the head of of arrest, he was certainly not taken in flagrante delicto. The Opinione Nazionale, devoted to Ratazzi, the

Vazione, to Ricasoli, and the Opinione, to Minghetti, pass

lightly over the legal question, and insist upon the polit-

cal necessity and the public safety, which, to their think ng, are two inexorable deities upon whose altars right and liberty must be sacrificed. The Nazione, alarmed, or pretending to be so, at the specter of French intervention, warmly approves the vigorous resolution of Ratazz natural; no interference, no pressure, and possibly deasoli's journal, laying aside party interest and gives to the Ratazzi Cabinet, there is the belief that if the statu quo in regard to Roman affairs should succeed the arrest of Garibaldi and his banish-The Nazione knows that if the Sinistra joins Ratazzl, it him, and thus open the way for Ricasoli's re-accession to power. Thus the Nazione takes the bull by the tail, while the Opinione takes it by the horns. The Opinione, taking its cue from the announcement of the Patric, of preparations in France, in case Garibaldi should pass the Roman frontier, writes: "The preparation Toulon of a fleet to sail for Civita Vecchia, to protect the Convention of the 15th of September, might be excused if it could be shown that the Italian Government had violated it. But when the Italian Government, in order to

were unbound, and that she would be guided by her own interests and her own sense of duty.

Such a declaration would have been so much more easy for Ratazzi, inasmuch as in the conflict which was preparing at that time between France and Germany, the alliance of Italy was sought by both.

Ratazzi might have strengthened his declaration by threatening to join Prussia. Not that the presence of Garibaldi, and the public agritation caused by expecting a movement in Rome, constituted on the part of Italy even the beginning of an infraction of the Convention, had it not been infringed. The Italian Government, protecting the pontilical frontier with 6,000 men, showed its fidelity to its engagements, and was in a position to keep back any force which, suddenly organized, and led by Garibaldi, should endeavor to go beyond. So that the arrest of Garibaldi in such a state of things, in consequence of a direct intimation from Paris, was an act of baseness from which, if Ratazzi can clear himself in the eyes of Parlia ment, he will not in those of the Italian people. The Sinistra in Parliament, led by the Deputy Crispi, who has not renounced the loope of sharing the power with Ratazzi, uses every means to draw him to a course which shall diminish the gravity of the deed. Crispi induced him to propose to Garibaldi a free and unconditional return to Caprera, and sent Adriano Lemmi to Alessandria to persuade Garibaldi that, once free in Caprera, he could rouse the courage of the Romans, who were now discouraged on account of his arrest, so that they would assemble in arms, counting on his speedy arrival. Garibaldi accepted. This act represented to the public as owning to the liberality of the Government, freed Ratazzi from the armounting of his arrest and by the newspapers, that the arrest was only a stratagem; that Ratazzi was really in agreement with Garibaldi, and that the latter was still in a position to go directly to Rome. But here there was only one difficulty: That Garibaldi must escape the vigilance of the Italian sq

indescribable. One word more, and the fortress of Alessandria would have been in his own hands, and Piedmont, still angry about its lost capital, would have been at his feet.

The arrest of Garibaldi is connected with an act not less scrious—the extradition, on the 25th, of twenty-one Romans—pehitical emigrants. They were given up to gen d'armes, and a company of Papal soldiers conducted them to the prisons of Rome. The Government journals at first denied the fact, but, forced by the repeated depositions which affirmed it with the most minute particulars, the official Gazette was yesterday forced to break silence. The Gazette recounts that certain youths living in Placenza, protesting that they were not compromised politically with the Papal Government, requested leave to return to their country, and signed a declaration in presence of witnesses, before Signor Binda, the Prefect of Placenza, which was published by the Gazette. When they arrived, under escort, at Orbetello, near the frontier and there left at liberty, but that they were to be delivered up to a Papal armed force. Thereupon these youths who had evidently used this stratagem in order to regain Rome, and take part in the insurrection, confessed that they were political emigrants, and compromised with the Papal Government, and sent a telegram to the Ministry requesting that the order might be revoked; and I am assured that they prayed the local authorities to take into consideration the terrible fate to which they were destined. The Gazette says that the Government-not in blame, on account of their revility; not in defense, because they still possess a little shame.

The fact is that the telegram to revoke the order, but on account of the press of matter the telegram did not arrive in time, not until the 21 were on their way to Rome, escorted by Papal gendarmes. To-day no paper except the Riforma writes a word in blame or defense of the Government—not in blame, on account of their servility; not in defense, because they still possess a little shame.

WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

commission had long known that these youths were political emigrants; indeed, they were aided by the daily subsidy voted by Parhament. Why was it not seen that this declaration was incant in a contrary sense, made while the rumor was spreading of the impending Roman insurrection, exciting them to rush to the place of action—Roman against the Roman tyrant! And why consign them, rather than accompany them, at the frontier!

But it is necessary to notice a very important phrase in the article of the official Gazette, which was communicated by the Minister of the Interior. The Gazette says that the Ministry ordered that they should be delivered to their own government. The Reforma notices the phrase and writes; the Italian Government then recognizes that for Italian clitizens another government exists in dialy it recognizes it officially in a political, act, it recognizes it when the Pope in his last allocution calls us still Pledmont! Even leaving out of view the moral quality in the act of consignment, from the point of view of the national right, it cannot but be condemned by every one who considers seriously the existence of our public right. Extradition is an act of public national right which is only used between Governments that recognize each other. Therefore this act is an acknowledgment of the Papal Government by the Italian. But if the Italian Government is ready to acknowledge the Papal, the Italian government is ready to acknowledge the Papal, the Italian government is ready to acknowledge the Papal, the Italian forced residence in Caprers will not interrupt nor retard the preparatory work of the Roman revolution. It was decladed that it should break out in Rome on the 4th of October, in the evening, when the soldiers are disbanded. Last evening should have arrived at their destination the last arms forwarded, and as yet nothing has been heard to the contrary. The people of Transtevere and of the hills seem ready to follow the movement of a band of resolute and tried youths that will appear in the stre

main which, under date of Sept. 22, publishes a proclamation to the Romans, in which it is stated that in view of an initiative on the part of Italian volunteers, against which the Italian Government has taken great military precaution, it feels itself obliged to withdraw, and withdraws accordingly.

This document, of which at the moment I cannot appreciate all the bearings, is certainly another obstacle put between the revolution and victory. I will only observe that the date of the document is previous to Garbaldi's arrest, when the erroneous rumor was spread that the General wished to throw himself directly into Rome. Thence the timid feared a consequent French intervention, and it seems that among the timid must be counted the Giunta Romana, which was formed by an artificial union of Moderates and Democrats brought about by Gen. Garibaidi's spirit of concord. It is impossible that now the Giunta, understanding that the Roman movement is to begin at Rome, will endeavor to repair the injury caused by this proclamation. But of this more particularly in my next.

THE LATE SCENES IN ALESSANDRIA-TRAPS LAID FOR MENOTTI GARIBALDI-GEN, GARIRALDI EN ROUTE TO CAPRERA-THE SANITARY LAWS AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

We are still without authentic news from assures us that the Government has placed a vessel at his service, "without conditions." This would be excorted by the forty-first and forty-second regiments of the line, forced their way to the fortress, and shouted have Rome." When he replied, "and Rome we will

does not separate the Island of Captera from that of the Maddeleno!

"Because," quoth the Sanitary officer, "the law provides that in cases of public welfare the Sanitary laws may be set aside. When there was revolution in Sicily we were compelled to send troops even from choiera districts." I understand, said I to myself. These are good Christians; they fear not so much those who kill the body as those who kill the soul. Eetter let Garibaid carry free alight in Italy. But I held my peace, as everybody was very civil, and my only object was to get to Captera. Once "off" the island I shall trust to Garibaid for a roof. There is some doubt about the Leghorn steamers waiting for the Florence train, but if all goes well I shall be in or off Captera Monday morning.

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES IN CRETE-THE

KING OF GREECE.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Official accounts from ber, at which period the Ring is expected to firve at the Greeian Capitol, accompanied by his Queen, the Prussian Grand Duchess Olgar. The Palace at Athens is being put in order for the reception of the Royal family, and many workmen and artists are employed embellishing that part of the Palace where the Queen and her brilliant suite are to reside. The arrival of their Majesties will be attended

# MEXICO.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERRICAN SECRETARY OF LEGATION. HAVANA, Oct. 18 .- By the arrival of the steamer Louisiana from Vera Cruz we have advices from the City of Mexico to the 13th, and Vera Cruz to the 14th

Juarez had received a majority of votes for President in

wers. The roads in Mexico are infested by banditti, and are

The roads in Mexico are infested by banditti, and are very unsate for travelers.

Mr. Plumb, the Secretary of Legation of the United States, had arrived at the City of Mexico.

The Bolivian Minister had been received by President Juarez, and congratulated him on the great triumph of the Mexican arms.

By the steamer Louisiana the following distinguished persons, who have been banished from Mexico, have arrived ner on the way to Europe: The widow of Miramon and her family, the Imperial Ministers Marine, Theophilo, Interior—Juan Perela. Foreign Affairs-Nicolas Portilla, Gen. Roa, Counsellor Escandon, and the Bishops of Ormacchea and Tulancingo.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF THE EXTENSION OF THE KANSAS-PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 18.-Late advices from New Mexico say that a large meeting of citizens of the Territory was held at Santa Fe, on Sept. 21, to consider measures to was held at Santa Fe, on Sept. 21, to consider measures to secure the extension of the Kansas-Pacific Railroad through New-Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. Gov. Mitchell presided, and speeches were made by Gen. Talmer, Treasurer of the Railroad Company; Maj. Calhoun. Chief-Justice Slough, Hon. C. P. Clever, Delegate to Congress, and others, all taking strong grounds in favor of the enterprise. A long series of resolutions were adopted, setting forth the numerous reasons why the road should be built, and recommending Congress to extend the same aid to this road as has been, or may be, granted to the Omaha route.

THE PROSPECT FOR IMPEACHMENT-IMPORTANT ARY COMMITTEE-ARREST OF ONE OF THE CRATIC PLANS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAN

Washington, Friday Oct. 18, 1867. A special dispatch to The New-York Evening Post, regarding impeachment, has been the subject of some controversy here. That dispatch, among other things, states that the members of the Judiciary Committee now here declare that the majority of the Committee favor impeachment, and are confident that the project will receive the approbation of a majority of the members of the House. The correspondent who sent this dispatch and another party made wager to-day as to the accuracy of the tele gram, the authors affirming that a member of the Judiciary Committee, Judge Lawrence, from whom the information was obtained, would, upon interre gation, state that he knows, of his own knowledge that the statements in the dispatch are true. Parties this evening visited Judge Lawrence, read the paragraph to him, and informed him of the character of the controversy. The reply of Judge Lawrence was that the dispatch, taken altogether, is true. His attention was directed specially to the sentence above quoted, and he was asked to say whether of his own knowledge he could say it is true that the two members of the Committee heretofore opposed to Impeachment are now in favor of it. To this, Judge Lawrence replied by repeating that the dis would not make an affidavit that the two members referred to (Wilson and Churchill) are now in favor of the impeachment of the President; but he be lieved they were, and he assigned as a reason for this belief that he had received a letter from one member of the Committe, stating that Mr. Wilson favored the project, and that he had certain other evidences satisfactory that Mr. Churchill will agree to report a resolution recommending impeachment.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee had a session to-day, but did little in the way of business on account of the non-arrival of witnesses. The full committee will meet here on the 13th ult. to resume the impearlment investigation, and to complete the same, in order to have their re port ready on the day of the meeting of Congress.

The Democratic managers sent word some time ago to Gen. McClellan to return home, the object for which he was sent to Europe by the party having been accomplished. Accordingly he has, as already noticed, taken passage in the Persia, and will be nominee of the party for President, with another ex military man on the ticket for Vice-President. The to know that there is little probability that any thing will occur to change it. Great reliance i Jackson," which is being actively recruited in all parts of the country, as an offset to the Grand Army of the Republic. A prominent Democratic Member of Congress from whom these facts were obtained, says he looks for much rioting, and in all probability bloodshed, during the campaign, between these two factions. People may believe as much of this as

Chief Justice Carter of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia reached this city to-day from Ohio, where he has been for several weeks. He will preside at the second trial of John H. Surrat that is to take place in December next.

Gen. J. B. Gordon who commanded a division in the Rebel army during the late war, has written a letter to the people of Georgia advising them not to accept the terms of Reconstruction offered by Con-

Gen. Canby in his order for the elections in North Carolina and South Carolina, instructs boards of registration in correcting their lists, to be guided by the law of Congress, of March 2d, 1867, and directs venting any persons registering by reason of having been pardoned by the President's supplemental am-

The Secretary of the Treasury will immediately make a demand for reclamation on the persons from whom about \$88,000 worth of alleged counterfeit 7.30 notes were received at the Department, which claims that in the course of business the understanding is that until notes, &c., are finally and satisfactorily examined here, they are at the risk of those presenting them. Should these parties refuse to make satisfaction the Treasury will take the advice of some law officer of the Government, perhaps the Attorney-

General, and be governed by his opinion. Col. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, has had all his force at work since the discovery of the counterfeit Seven-Thirty notes. It has now been definitely ascertained that over one thousand of them have been put upon the market, and that the plates were not made in Europe but in this country. It further stated that Philadelphia has been the headquarters for printing them. The clue to the whole proceeding is said to be in possession of the Secret Service officers. Ac cording to representations, one of the gang of counterfeiters had been so successful with his Seven Thirties that he forgot his discretion and commenced putting into circulation counterfeit ten and twenty dollar bank-notes, and upon this latter charge he was captured, when he proved to be one of the very men of whom Col. Wood and his assistants were in pursuit. He was identified as having passed a number of Seven-Thirties on a Brooklyn banker. His name is Cooper, and he is known as one of the gang. and is now in prison in New-York awaiting the action of Solicitor Jordon and Col. Wood, who are both in New-York at this time.

Silas D. Wood, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas, has been directed to perform the duties of the office of Collector until the arrival of L. D. Evans, who has been appointed Collector in place of Bonfrey, deceased.

The articles that have been published referring to Gen. Kilpatrick's resignation of his commission in the army are apt to convey a wrong impression. Gen. Kilpatrick tendered his resignation as Captain and Brevet Major-General in December, 1865, upon his acceptance of the mission to Chili, assigning two reasons for so doing: first, that no consideration the City of Mexico, but the proposition for an amendment to the Constitution was defeated. The general result of the Presidential election is not yet known.

Quroago, the companion of Marquez in his flight, had been discovered on the Texan frontier by a party of soldiers, but had succeeded in again escaping from his followers. could induce him to remain in the army in afterward appeared, had not been accepted, and so in February, 1866, he again tendered his resignation, requesting the Secretary of War, in a private note, to accept it. Secretary Stanton, for some reason, still refused to accept it, and so a few days ago a gentleman visited Gen. Grant and explained the case to him, requesting him to accept at once Gen. Kilpatrick's resignation, which has never been done This statement is made that justice may be done the General, and that papers may not, for various reasons, be constantly stating that he had been requested to

> Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollins left for New-York to-day, to be absent several days. The Earl of Camperdown is among the arrivals in

# THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

THREE PER CENT CERTIFICATES AS RESERVES
IN NATIONAL BANKS—CUSTOMS RECEIPTS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following letter

WASHINGS
was made public to-day:
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER?
OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1867.
DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst. is received, inoutring what portion of the three per cent, certificates

are available as a reserve for the National Banks. The act of March 2, 1867, authorizing the issue of three per cent certificates and their use as a part of the reserve of National Banks, also provides that not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States. The country banks are required to have a reserve of 15 per cent of circulation

certificates. I am, very respectfully, , Dep. and Acting Controller. Charles G. Nasere, President North National Bank

Boston.
The receipts from Customs from the 7th to the 12th of
October at the ports named below have been as follows:
At Boston, \$402,942 98; New-York, \$2,111,000; Philadelphia,
\$208,214 68; Baltimore, \$185,848 65. Total, \$2,938,000 31.

### GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 .- The Morning Post has the following special dispatch from Washington: Upon the retirement of Dr. Lieber from the office of Rebel Records he wrote to Gen. Grant, congratulating him upon his success, and saying that it was rarely that history ever devolved upon one man so many great civil and military responsibilities. He felt it was possible greater crisis was coming than that which ended in Appomattox Court-House, and he prayed he might be

Grant's letter in reply is said to be the most Radical ho has written. In it he says he trusts he may have strength to answer any responsibility that may develve upon him. No matter how solemn it may be, he will not hesitate to accept it if the country demands it.

### JUDGE LAWRENCE UPON IMPEACHMENT.

In the Appendix to The Congressional Globe for the last session, now just published, is a speech which was not delivered in the House, but printed by permision under the rules of the House, by Judge William Lawrence of Ohio, in which he summed up the grounds upon which he favored impeachment. The special significance member of the Judiciary Committee, and this speech is therefore looked upon as a recital of the charges upon nteresting statement of the extent to which this speech reflects the opinion of the rest of the members of the Judiciary Committee will be found in our Washington dispatch above. We quote as follows: The military power cannot, without the sanction of

"The military power cannot, without the sanction of ongress, establish permanent civil governments for mes of pence. When flagrant war ceased an 'extraordiary oceasion' had arisen which made it the duty of the tresident to convene both Houses of Congress. Refusing a perform this duty, which he knew to be necessary for his and other purposes, he issued seven solemn proclations, assuming to appoint seven civilian provisional overnors, holding no military commissions, and eithout the advice and consent of the Senate, by these proclamations he usurped the power to create norfice unknown to the Constitution or the laws; to ill that office with incumbents holding by the tenure of his pleasure, without the advice and consent of the Senate, with salaries fixed by no law but his will, not to be paid out of the public treasury in violation of

his purposes he was guilty of many unnecessary and unauthorized usurpations and acts of oppression. He held
the liberty of the press subject to his sovereign
will and control, suppressing the publication of
such newspapers as he disapproved, and permitting them to resume publication contrary to the
advice of Gen. Grant, by exacting a pledge tesupport the policy of his administration contrary to the
advice of Gen. Grant, by exacting a pledge tevised that his overell large portions of the Rebel population of the property of the support of his
policy by the exercise of the pardoning power. He has
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policy by the exercise of the pardoning power. He has
policy by the exercise of the pardoning power. He has
policy by the exercise of the pardoning power. He has
policy by the covernment in part at a cost of many
millions of dollars, as he has also other property used for
insurrectionary purposes. He has, without authority
and in violation of law, sold railroad rolling stock and
other property of the United States of the value of many
millions of dollars on long credit, with insufficient security, for less than its value, to corporations controlled
by Rebels, and when payments fell due he has corrapity and without authority suspended the performance
of their obligations. He has prostituted the power of appointment to and removal from office to the maintenance
of his policy, regardless of and to the great prejudice of
the public interests; ocrapting by it, as far as possible,
all who were base enough to abandon principles, and exerting it in a spirit of proser-prion. He aimed a blow
to the publish interests; ocrapting by it, as far as possible,
all who were base enough to abandon principles, and exerting it in a spirit of proser-prion. He has possible,
all who were base enough to abandon principles, and exerting it in a spirit of proser-prion. He has possible,
all who were base enough to abandon principles, and exerting the property of the trail

SEIZURE OF AN OIL REFINERY BY THE GOVERN-MENT AUTHORITIES.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.-The United States authorities have seized the Quaker Off Refinery. The United States detective having charge of the matter has most successfully worked up the facts against F. Tark and others, claimants. The evidence shows more sales by and others, claimants. The evidence shows more saids by one firm of free oil twice over than the tax paid to the Government. The tax being 20 cents per gallon it is as profitable as illicit whisky distilling. The amount claimed

is very large and a full expose will be made.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY. St. Louis, Oct. 17 .- The North Missouri Railroad Company yesterday sold nearly \$4,000,000 of its bonds to James B. Eads and associates. Several heavy capitalists of New-York and St. Louis are connected with Mr. Eads, and means are now secured to finish the road. Messrs. John J. Roe, Barton Bates, Charles K. Dickenson, and John G. Copelin, go into the directory under the terms of the purchase, and E. W. Fox of St. Louis has been elected temporary President. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

### THE WEST INDIES.

DISPERSION OF THE NORTHERN BANDITTI-FI-NANCES AND BUSINESS—THE LATE EX-EMPEROR SOULOUQUE—FOREIGN RELATIONS OF HAYTI-EDUCATIONAL MATTERS-PRESIDENT

completely dispersed by the Government troops. On the

oth of September Fort Blarson, in which they had in-

frenched themselves, was taken by assault. Those of the

origands who escaped from the fort fled into the Domin-

Advices from Port an Prince to the 28th Senamber have been received here. The insurgents in the North, known as Cacor, had been

brigands who escaped from the fort fied into the Domintean territory, but the Dominican Government, in pursuance of one of the articles of the treaty which has just
been concluded with Hayti, immediately had them arrested. President Salnave had issued a proclamation, asnouncing the dispersion of the Cacos, and congratulating
the country upon the fact that peace reigned throughout
the whole Republic. He assures the Haytien people that
the Government will always be prepared to take the most
energetic measures to insure that state of tranquillity
which is indispensable to the welfare of the country.

The finances of the country were assuming a healthy
aspect. A payment had been made to the Charge
d'Affaires of the French Government of the sum of 495,000
france, toward the liquidation of the National debt to
France. All the engagements of the Government had
been met by the ordinary receipts at the Treasury; and
several issues of paper money had been made to supply
the place of mutilated notes withdrawn from circuiation
and burned. Gold had fallen from 32 to 28 Haytian dollars urned. Gold had fallen from 32 to 28 Haytian dollars

### SANTO DOMINGO.

TREATIES WITH HAYTI AND THE UNITED STATES. Advices from the Capital to the 21st Septem-

er have been received.

tentiary was to leave for Hayti for the purpose of exchanging ratifications of the treaty just exchange between that country and St. Domingo.

President Cabrai had ratified the new treaty with the United States, and the exchange of ratifications will immediately take place, Mr. Sommers Smith being at the Capitol with the necessary papers for carrying out that object.

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION-JUDICIAL REFORMS-THE REVENUE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 19, 1867. The great subject of conversation everywhere

in Jamaica is the immigration of Southerners and their families. The planters and the old Creole families, with Europeans generally, are in favor of the movement; but the negroes and many of the laboring poor are naturally opposed to it, as they are to the introduction of Coolie labor. They say it is too bad that the country should be given up to strangers and divided among them, with such extraordinary advantages which are denied to the natives of The Government are not so sanguine of success as the colonists are, being evidently unwilling to enter into any engagement for the subsidizing of a line of steamers between Jamsica and New-Orleans, without a guarantee from somebody that the immigrants will come if the Jamaica Government provides a steamer for the cheap conveyance. At a Committee meeting, Col. Graham was examined and so was a Dr. Mellor, both having come from the Southern States very recently, but they both came away from that meeting disappointed at the lukewarmness of the committeemen, and their evident disinclination to do anything without further inquiry.

A Committee of the Commercial Association of Kingston have been sitting upon the subject of small coinage for Jamaica; the smallest coin in circulation is a threecent piece (3c.); it is now proposed to introduce a one-cent, a two-cent and a one-cand-a-half-tent piece of nickel sliver of that value. colonists are, being evidently unwilling to enter into any

a two-cent and a one-and-a-haif-cent piece of that value.

Great Judicial Reforms are about to be ushered in. The new District Courts bill having passed through Committee of the Legislature, will speedily become law; process will be summary, litigation cheap, and execution quick.

The revenue is £11,000 deficient upon the estimate for last quarter, and if we are to believe the news that is current, the quarter for 30th September promises to exhibit an even greater deficiency. The revenue for imported goods is deficient \$20,000 per month upon the average of the last three years. the last three years.

### BARBADOES. THE CROPS-PETROLEUM-THE WEATHER.

From this island our advices are to the 10th of September. The supply of sugar at market was very small; what remained was held at \$5. The quantity shipped to date was \$2,960 hogsheads, and 22,000 puncheons molasses. Tunnage it was said, was not required. Molasses was held at 24 cents. Only eight vessels were in port when the mail left, and these were all discharging. Two joint stock companies had been started for testing the resources of the island, so far as petroleum eil is concerned. At one meeting \$1,000 were subscribed in the room. It was proposed to, sink four wells, but that a beginning might be madel with two, which would cost \$15,000.

August passed away with heavy rains, and several ac-

August passed away with heavy rains, and several accidents had resulted from severe thunder storms. The cidents had resulted from severe thunder storms. The canes of late planting have wonderfully improved from the recent rains, and agricultural operations are still in steady progress. Robberies have been frequent. The House of Assembly met on the 3d of September, but very little business was transacted. Mr. D. C. Da Costa had been appointed Vice-Consul to the United States of America.

From St. John we have information to the 11th september. The island had been visited by tine rains, and the prospect of the next year's crop was favorable, as they promised to be both large and early.

# CANADA.

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE-THE FENIAN ARMS

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 18 .- The Ottawa correspondent of The Toronto Globe says he has special information confirming the statement regarding the Fenian arms at Potsdam. The arms are those seized by the United States Government in 1866, and lately restored to the Fenian agents. About 4,000 stand of arms have arrived at Potsdam, and a lot of cavalry saddles have also arrived there. It is supposed that the Fenians will take advantage of the elections which are to come off in New-York shortly, and attempt a raid when both the political parties least desire to quarrel with them. The Government authorities of Canada are in full possession of information as to their movements, and the necessary measures and precautions have been taken. tion confirming the statement regarding the Fenian arms

# THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

New Orleans, Oct. 18.—There were 34 interments from yellow fever here to-day. The Howard Association of this city has sent 15 nurses to Memphis to attend yellow fever patients.

Mobile, Oct. 18.—There were two interments from yel; low fever to-day.